First Evening Edition

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

MELLEN & Co. one our Agents for the sale of The Tribune in CF B. I. Till by is our Agent for the sale of The Tribune in New

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN

OPENING SCENES, REFORMS.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The following are the names, residences and pl

Men:	RESIDENCES.	PLACES OF BUSINESS 24 Broadway.
1. Joshou W. Boon	ra. 17 Greenwich at	24 Broadway.
TA I Williaman	m Mil Genid al	ZZ Deckusb st.
3. Orison Blust	50 Murray-et	44 Chatham-st.
4. William Baird.	30 Cherry-st	30 Cherry-st.
3 H. R. Boffmire.	rd. 50 Franklin-st	Ito Ressect.
6. Honry H. Howa	d 240 Clinton et	41 Pront at
Thos. Woodwar	28 McDongal st	64 Wallet
B Pater P Vocable	4 Hammond d	Sti Washington-st.
TO G A Prombride	e233 Brooms-et	96 Allen at.
11 Wm Roardman	Jr.383 7th-st	99 Wall-st.
12 Alesham Waken	sand7th btwn 4thk 5th a	vs. 89 Fulton-st.
13. George H. Cover	t188 Delancey-et	. 444 Grand-st.
34 John Kelly	2 2 Mott-st	346 Broome-st.
35 William Thouse	w . 99 Lafavarte piace	10 Old-alip.
14 Thomas Christy	29 London-terrace	60 Maid ap-lane.
18. Daniel D. Lord .	33 Fast 19th-st	82 Merchants' Ex.
19 Anson Herrick.	Gist-ot, near Avenue.	A. 94 ADD 66
26 Wm McConkey	584 10th-av	304 11th-av.
M. Richard Mott	16 East 32d-st	II Wall-ot.
22 William Drake.	48d-st., near Ith-av	Cooler, near state.
Previous to the	Board being sworn,	Cammings H. Tack-

on of the oath of office to Mr. McConkey, as he in tended to contest the seat of that gentleman. Notwith standing the protest, Mr. McConkey was sworn in, and took his seat in the Board. The members having taken their places. Ald. Woodward noved that Ald. Brown take the Chair pro tem. Lost.

Ald. Wakeman moved that Ald. Voorhis act as Chairman ro tem. Carried.

Ald Blunt moved to proceed to ballot for the election of a President. Carried.

Ald. Woodward and Ald. Tucker were appointed by the

The President of the Board having been conducted to

The Fresident of the Board having been conducted to the chair, rose and delivered the following address:

Gentleme of the Board of Alderman:
For the honor conferred, the kindness and confidence manifested in electing me your presiding officer. I tender you my most sincere thanks.

The duty of the presiding officer over any legislative body is a delicate one, and particularly so when such a variety of interests as this City furnishes is to be acted

wariety of interests as this City turnishes is to be acted upon.

I shall endeavor, gentlemen, to discharge the duties devolving upon me impartially and with no other notice in view than to advance the best interests and promote the welfare of the people of our great metropolis.

I confidently look for your hearty support and aid in restoring dignity and character to this body, and to its proceedings; and to produce so desirable a result, I need not remind you—much, erry much, depends upon you, gentlemen, individually and collectively.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen, we are fresh from the people, who are expecting important and favorable results from our official acts; and if we are not able to accomplish all that they expect, let us show them we are attiving in good faith to reduce the public expenditures and to enforce the faithful performance of the duty of every officer and subordinate over whom we have any control.

every officer and subordinate over whom we have any control.

So far as I know, we assemble here under the influence only of high and honorable motives and with a unity of purpose, disposed and determined to do our duty faithfully, and to legislate for the public good without reference to personal consideration, and having no other object than to effect a salutary reformation and to administer the Municipal Government for the benefit of the people and their interests. I have confidence to believe, from the character of the gentlemen elected to the Board of Councilmen, that we shall find them ever ready to agree with this Board in any measure calculated to benefit the people, or to promote the welfare or advance the interests of the City.

The annual Communication of His Honor the Mayor, and the Reports of the heads of the Departments of the City Government will soon be placed before you, and with such suggestions as they may make seem to preclude the nocessity of my celling your attention to any particular subjects or duties; and yet, in conclusion, I will add, that we must watch with vigilance the application of the public moneys, and guard with care the public health, and, in short, let us apply ourselves to a diligent performance of every duty devolving upon us, and thereby prove that we are worthy of public confidence.

Aid, Lord moved that D. T. Valentine be appointed Clerk

ublic confidence. red that D. T. Valentine be appointed Clerk

of this Roard, and the balloring be dispensed with.

On the vote being taken, Mr. Valentine was unanimously

Ald. Lord moved to proceed to ballot for Sergeant atnated H R Wend to that office.

Aid Lord renewed his motion to proceed to ballot.

Ald Herrick would like to ask what objection there to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the former Board—he was a faithful officer and had well attended to his duties—he would therefore nominate Nicholas Sengrist as Sergeant at The Aldermen of the Seventh and Eighth were appointed

by the President as tellers.

On taking the ballot and counting the votes, the result as

follows was announced by the Chair

Weed......12 | Seagrist..... Mr Hart B. Weed was declared elected, and having taken the usual oaths, was ordered to take his place.

Ald. Most moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare rules for the government of this Board.

Ald. Woodward moved to amend by adopting for the
present the rules of the old Borp Motion withdrawn.

Ald Lord moved to lay Ald Mott's motion on the table.

No action.

Ald Voorhis moved to adjourn till 5 o'clock Tuesday af

The President asked if the motion was seconded. [Si-

lence for the space of three seconds.]

President—The motion does not appear to be seconded.
Ald Howard (in boisterous manner)—I beg pardon, Sir;
it was seconded by Alderman of the Fourth.

President—The Chair did not hear it.
Ald. Howard—The Chair ought to have heard it.

President—I call the gentleman of the Sixth to order.
did not hear the motion acconded. Ald Howard-If the Chair had been attending to his

business be would have heard it.

President—The gentleman from the Sixth must observe a more respectful manner to the Chair. Ald Howard-If the Chair respects me I'll respect the

The motion was finally amended that when the Beard adjourn, it adjourn till 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Ald. Voorhis moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on the Mayor to acquaint him that this Board was organized for the transaction of business. Ald. Voorhis, Kelly and Trowbridge were appointed such

Committee.

Aid. Woodward moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on the Board of Councilmen and inform them of the organization of this body.

Aid. Woodward, Drake and Lord were appointed such

Committee.

After the lapse of a few minutes the Committees returned, and reported that the Board of Councilmen had adjourned, and that the Mayer would soon communicate with the Board.

On motion the Committees were discharged.

Ald Wakeman presented a resolution relative to the rules of the Board. No action.

of the Board. No action.

Here Mr. Burdett appeared with a lengthy communication from the Mayor, which was ordered to be read. The
reading of the message was then commenced, but the Alderman of the Seventh moved that the further reading be suspended and that the usual number of copies be ordered to

During the proceedings brief remarks were made by sev-al of the members, which we lost, owing to confusion. The Reformists were sorry to see party lines drawn in the Board; they were there for the good of the people with out distinction of party, &c., and they should not bring politics into the Board.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

n, the fol

On motion, Horation, Horatio N. Wild, Esq., was called, On motion, the Board then adjourned to Tuesday after

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The following annual message of His Honor the Mayor was resired, read, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, and onlie the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Gentlemen: In pursuance of the provisions of the charter under which you have been called to administer the Government of this City, I proceed to submit for your consideration, such subjects as in my judgment demand your attention. The year just closed has been fruitful in events of vast importance, as connected with our municipal affairs; eyents so familiar to every class of the community, I need not dwell upon them in a communication of this character.

fellow citizens.

To a City like New York, the charter, defining its rights and powers, is an instrument of voat importance in every point of view; and, as security to life and property is most surely upheld by the permanency of the laws by which commuties are governed; so that charter, from which all powers and rights are originally derived, should never be subjected to alteration or amendments, except under circumstances of the most imperious necessity. Be lieving this, I cranot deprecate the practice which has grown into use of late years, of applying, almost annually, to the Legislature of the State for amendments to the charter, whose necessity is urged to meet special emergencies, or alleged exigencies. We are now governed by portions of four distinct charters; and although their various provisions do not absolutely conflict with each other, I cannot but feel, that a more complete organization of our municipal affairs would have been better secured by one complete and perfect instrument.

Various State laws are also in operation, affecting the internal regulations of our City, which, in my judgment, could have been carried as successfully into operation by the action of the Legislature This disposition, of late years, to apply to the Legislature for amendments and alterations in our Charter, as well as existing State laws affecting our municipal organization, is, in my opinion, pernicious in its tendency, and derogatory to the dignity and character of our City.

Originally possessing powers ample for all possible con-To a City like New York, the charter, defining its right

tendency, and derogatory to the dignity and character of our City.

Originally possessing powers ample for all possible contingencies, and fully adequate to meet the demands of municipal government, powers conferred on us as a City, and guaranteed, as to their permanency and efficiency by the Constitution of our State, and which rendered us actually independent of legislative interference; we have permitted ourselves to be subjected to the control of the State authorities until, although we stand first among the cities of the Union, we have, in truth, as few powers, and as few rights as the least of them, and the legislative action of each year takes from us some powers, and divests us some rights.

to cannot be expected that the legislator and un-by observation as to the actual wants of our City, and un-cquainted with its actual resources, can legislate always for our best interests; and that public interests and public good are often made subservient to private interests and private ends, is abundantly demonstrated by our experi-

good are often made subservient to private interests and private ends, is abundantly demonstrated by our experience.

I suggest, therefore, gentlemen, that you cause all the existing provisions of the various Charters in operation, to be collated and compiled in one volume, as well as the various laws formed by the Legislature, affecting our City. They will be found abundant for the protection of life and property—for the prevention of frauds and the successful administration of our local affairs. Let the Ordinances also be revised and framed so as to conform to all the requirements of the Charters, and with proper laws, properly edministered, we need not exhibit again the lumiliating spectacle of a City like New York, virtually admitting its inability to conduct its own municipal affairs, without the interference of the legislative authorities.

You are called on, gentlemen to administer the government of this city, under circumstances calculated to impress you with a deep sense of your responsibility, and the conviction that you will be held to a rigid accountability by your constituents. The interests committed to you are vast and important; you represent a constituency excelled by few in the world in point of numbers; by none in in telligence and promptness to appreciate fidelity to a public trust, or to discover and denounce abuses of their confidence. Much has been confided to you—much will be expected from you, and in no way can you so surely meet the requirements of your constituents, as by harmony of part possessing and unity of action with reference to measures affecting the peace, order, comfort and general well being of the community.

The financial condition of our City, as regards the esti-

mmunity.

The financial condition of our City, as regards the estiated receipts and expenditures for the current year, en so recently and lucidly set forth by the Controlle-esenting his annual estimates for appropriations. I n presenting his annual estimates for appropriations, I need not dwell upon it, but submit a concise statement of our

Permanent City Debt, Redeemable from the Sinking Fund.

Junitary of Actions	
per cent Public Building Stock redeemable in 1856	\$515,000
percent. Building Loan Stock, No. 3 redeemable in 1870	75,000
per cent Building Losn Stock. No. 4, redeemable in 1873	75,000
per cent Fire Indemnity Stock, redeemable in 1868	404.768
bet cent Lite ingement stock togethrate in too	
per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1858	3,000,000
per chut Water Stock, redeemable in 1880	2,500,000
per cent Water Stock, redeemable in 1870	3,000,000
per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1875	255,600
per cent. Water Stock, redeemable in 1880	2.147.000
and 6 per eent. Croton Water Stock, redeemable in 1800	1,000,000
And o per Come Come Stank and assemble in 1857	990,468
per cent. Water Loan Stock, redeemable in 1857	2004, 200
T	
Total amount of Stocks	13,960,856

Actual amount of Permanent Debt, Jan. 2, 1854, say... \$9,3-3,706 FUNDERD DEST redeemable from Taxation, and payable in annual Installments of \$50,000: 6 per cent. Building Lean Stock, No. 2 redeemable in 1554-6...\$150,000 5 per cent. Public Building Stock No. 3, redeemable 1877-02... 300,000 5 per cest. New York City Stocks for Docks and Silpa, re-demable in 1867-76. City Stocks for Docks and Silpa, re-

Total amount of Funded Debt

tendency of the times seem to render proper on this oc casion.

Railroads, for city travel, are now in operation in the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth avenues, and in the Tenth avenue the Hudson River Railroad Company has a track which is used only for their regular freight and passenger cars. That the railroads for city travel in those avenues are generally esteemed as great conveniences, can hardly be doubted; and the number of citizens daily passing over them sufficiently attests their utility popularity. Wherever railroads have been laid so as to interfere with lines of omnibuses, they have generally attracted the largest share of the travel—the rapidity, ease and punctuality of the cars being almost invariably preferred to the omnibus. But even these numerous roads scarce suffice to accommodate the community, and there can be little doubt that public opinion is tending strongly to favor their location wherever it may be deemed feasible.

nodation will be provided, at the least expense to to whom it is furnished.

• City should always retain the right to direct the g down, the control and the management of all rail which its precients, and to this end I would submit typediency of establishing a bureau composed of pra-

greatest amount of accommodation with the least possible expense.

This subject is of vast importance, worthy of serjous consideration, and I commend it to your attention for such action as you may deem expedient.

The condition of our streets, as to cleanliness, during the past year, has been the subject of general and just animadversion. While a larger sum has been expended for the avowed purpose of keeping the streets clean during the past year, than in any previous year, it is notorious that they have never been more neglected. Of the past, however, it is nunecessary to speak, except, perhaps, as a warning for the future against similar extravigate expenditures, as the streets are to be cleaned henceforth by contract, for a time, at least, at prices which will diminish materially the expense of this department. How the system of cleaning the streets by contract will result, as at present arranged, remains to be tested, and certainly ought to be fairly tried. The experiment heretofore made, of cleaning the streets by contract, did not, it was thought, produce the benefits which were anticipated; but this, it may be urged, was the consequence more of the mode in which the system was tried, than in the system fiself. If the present contractors are held to a strict performance of all the stipulations in the centracts, justly construed, and the penalties for a non fulfillment are rigitly enforced, my own impression is that the system will be found to operate economically and advantageously to the City.

The proper paving of the thoroughfares of the City, is a matter of much importance, and many experiments have heretofore been tested at great expense, but until recently, with unvarying failure as to the result. The pavement of Messrs Rusa & Reid, as laid in Broadway, from the South ferry to Union-square, is undeniably the best, the most durable and the most serviceable of any ever tested in our City. The original expense of laying it down is very great; but I am not prepared to say that, taking its durability in

repairs for so log a time. Such as the reputation claimed for it by the parties under whose supervision: claimed for it by the parties under whose supervision: it has been laid down.

In a portion of the Bowery a species of pavement, claimed to be of Belgian invention, has been laid down about a year, and has proved, thus far, adequate to sustain the travel on that thoroughfare. A contract has recently been entered into with Messrs, Cook & Co. to pave Grand street from Broadway to the East River, and the entire length of Fulton st., with this species of pavement, at a cost of two dollars and ninety eight cents per square yard. If it shall stand the test of travel as well in those streets as it has done in the Bowery, there is little doubt that is adoption, in many of the minor thoroughfares, may become general and advantageous.

The incumbrances in our streets have remained throughout the past year with so little diminution, casaing such serious annoyance and inconvenience, I submit to you the expediency of a prompt inquiry into the subject, with a view to such legislation as will secure a radical and permanent remedy. Without specifying particularly the character of these obstructions, it is sufficient to remark that, for want of concert of action on the part of the proper departments, the laws respecting obstructions in the streets have been constantly violated, almost with impanity. Some few prosecutions have been instituted, and penalties exacted, but in most of these cases the characters of the obstructions complained of wore far from being so annoying, or productive of so much inconvenience, as in many instances which were suffered to pase unnoticed. The existing ordinances on this subject require a thorough revision, and it will be found that in many particulars they conflict with each other, as well in the character of the daties devolved upon the different officers of the City Government as in the imposition of penalties for their violation.

The obstructions on the sidewalks and bulkheads on the North

throughout the Department, which it was believed would secure greater attention to duty and more zealous watch fulness on the part of all; and thus far the expectations of the Commissioners have, to a great degree, been realized. A reserve corps has also been established, into which only those have been admitted who have earned the privilege which membership in this corps confers, by strict attention to duty, and by furnishing evidence of fitness for the post. This is a virtual promotion, and in my opinion is calculated to stimulate a landable ambition among the members of the Department, and to encourage them to a more faithful and zealous performance of their duties.

more faithful and zealous performance of their duties.

The subject of lighting the wharves and piers with gas, has been so often urged upon the attention of the authorities, and thus far without success. I cannot close this portion of my passage without adverting to it. and renewing my earnest recommendation for your early and favorable attention. It is demanded by every consideration of public policy, public safety, public convenience and humanity.

The condition and management of our markets are subjects meriting attention, as well with reference to the extent of the accommodation afforded to the public, as to the amount of revenue derived from them.

Washington Market, the largest and most important of all, is in a very dilapidated condition; and that cleanliness,

the amount of revenue derived from them.

Washington Market, the largest and most important of all, is in a very dilapidated condition; and that cleanliness, which is so essential to such a place, is almost impossible. The ground on which it stands is already required for commercial purposes, for which, if sold, it would command a large price, and becoming the property of private owners, weld be subject to taxation, and thus diminish the amount of annual taxes. In view of this, I would suggest for your consideration the expediency of abandoning that location for market purposes, and selecting another site on the margin of the Hudson River, where more room could be obtained, without interfering with the commerce of the City. The tide of population during the last few years has flowed upwards, until the lower Wards retain comparatively very few permanent residents; yet, for want of the desired accommodations elsewhere, Washington Market is the resort of residents from every section of this City, and, in my opinion, much of the crowd and confusion in Broadway may be attributed to the numerous vehicles passing to and from this market. Ground could, I have no doubt, be readily obtained in the vicinity of Gansevoort or Fourteenth sts., and the erection of a large and commodition—it would be equally easy of access from every quarter of the City, and would be as desirable in point of couvenience to the dealers in country produce and to the boats which necessarily throng in the vicinity of so large and important a market.

The streets in the immediate vicinity of Washington Market, are at times almost impassable, owing to the numer of courty magnos standing about, and which are nerved.

tion, and will, I trust, be amended without unnecessary delay.

The remarks which have been made as to the condition of Washington Market will apply with almost equal force to the others, with one or two exceptions. During the past year a new market has been erected on the site of the old Essex Market; additions have been made to the Center Market, as far as was practicable; and contracts have been advertised for the rebuilding of Catharine Market, and the Market and Station House at the junction of Houston and Second-siz.

The action of the Legislature at the special session in July, with reference to the public Parks, has had an important bearing apon the interests of our City. One act has taken directly from the center of the island toward which the flood of population was rapidly pouring, an area of nearly six hundred acres, comprising the ground between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth-sts, and the Fifth and Eighth avs. These limits embrace, in my

the Fifth and Eighth avs. These limits embrace, in my judgment, an area vastly more extensive than is required for the purpose, and deprives the citizens of the use of land for building purposes which cannot judiciously be spared. In this portion of the Island many contracts have been heretofore awarded for opening streets and avenues.

nual appropriation unit could be and which will. I have no doubt, receive early attention at your hands, no action was had thereon by the late Common Council.

Since my accession to office, a very important change has taken place in the organization of our Common Schools, the Public and Ward Schools being now merged into one institution, managed and controlled by the Board of Education, and the property of the Public School Society has been transferred to the City, which has assumed the indebtedness of that organization. This, which has been effected by legislative enactment, will, it is to be hoped, prove highly advantageous, as there are no conflicting interests to retard the property or impair the usefulness of these valuable and popular institutions.

They are such important elements in the training and culture of future generations, and the influences excended by them are so beneficial, and so universal, too much care or attention could scarcely be bestowed upon them; and it is a source of gratification to me to be enabled to state that their condition is more satisfactory, and their means for the diffusion of knowledge among all classes who desire to avail themselves of the inestimable benefit of education, ample to meet all the demands which can be made upon them.

The advantages flowing from a well-organized system.

cation, ample to meet all the demands which can be made upon them.

The advantages flowing from a well-organized system of populareducation cannot be too highly appreciated, or the means of imparting it too scaluously watched and cured for. The appropriations for school purposes for the current year are large; but in view of this intimate consection with the security of our liberties and the perpetuity of our noble institutions, at once the pride and glory of our country, few, I am sure, will be found to complain of the amount.

country, few, I am sure, will be found to complain of the amount.

The institutions of this city for the reception of the poor, have, of late years, been under the charge of a Board of Governors, one of whom is elected annually by the people, and I have no doubt that this organization has been found to work more advantageously for the city than any previously tested. These gentlemen have under their care and control all the places of detention in the city, as well as the various prisons, alms houses, hospitals, &c., &c., on Blackwell's and Randall's Island. A visit recently paid to most of these establishments has improssed me favorably as to their condition and management, and has confirmed to my mind the conviction that the annual appropriations for their support are judiciously expended. The establishment of a work house on Blackwell's Island, which has very recently been put in effective operation, will, it is not doubted, answer all the expectations formed of it by those familiar with the operations of similar institutions elsewhere.

There are other topics, gentlemen, to which I might have adverted with propriety, though I have not decemed them of sufficient importance to justify me in extending this message to any greater length. If occasion should require, I shall avail myself of the powers committed to me by the Charter, and make them the subjects of a special communication.

by the Charter, and make them the subjects of a special communication.

Your first duty will be to render yourselves familiar with the operations of the various departments connected with our City Government, and their connection with each other, and I have little doubt that the information which will be necessarily acquired in the course of your investigations, will enable you to legislate with a greater certainty of attaining those results for which you have been elected than could be imparted in any communication which I might make.

With these remarks I commend to you the important interest which you have been chosen to represent, assuring you of my hearty copperation in any measures which may tend to the welfare and prosperity of our city.

"ACOS A. WESTERVELT.

NEW YEARS IN NEW-YORK.

It is many years since we have had such delightful weather for this great festival as on Monday and Tuesday, yesterday and to day. The heavy snow of Saturday night made most excellent sleighing, which was rendered still more delightful by the temperature which followed, it being freezing but not disagreeably cold, with a clear sky and little or no wind.

Of course the great feature of enjoyment was sleighli

to insure which every imaginable vehicle without wheels that could be dragged was called into use. Wild was the confusion, mad the revelry, boisterous the mirth, and jovia

to an extent never before indulged in. There were large parties, whole sleigh loads, small parties, twos and threes, to midnight—and not a few of them at that late hour were repeatedly assuring " all the world and the restof mankind" that they "would n't go home till morning, till daylight should appear"-a fact by the way, so self-evident that its constant repetion was quite superfluous.

Although almost every body in some way assisted in the celebration of the festiva', no accident or crime of impor-

tance occurred. There were a great many persons "ol "livious." many were "fat," some "noisy" and others "drunk." Liquors were banished from hundreds of tables where they had heretofore held the place of honor; and those who still adhered to old customs seemed to feel and act as if they were sorry they too had not turned the enemy from their doors.

To day the ladies have even better weather than the

other side had yesterday, and they are improving it with most praiseworthy zeal.

Ouring the day some accidents occurred in the City from Enaway horses attached to sleighs, but none of them proved of a very serious character. The Police report a ollision of two heavily laden, swift going sleighs, near the feet of Chambers st., causing one gentleman to loose part of a heavy outside coat, and another to feel the weight, of his leg, of a "ruoner" and all that was over it.

Another collision occurred on West st., near Pier No. 9, between two sailors and a gang of rowdies. The latter were bent upon having the former go to a porter-heuse and treat all hands, which the seamen refused to do, whereupon a general fracas ensued. The timely interference of Capt. Rakielwitz quelled the disturbance. The sailors were lodged safely on board their ship, and before any arrests of the opposite party could be made they had escaped.

A row took place about 3 o'clock P. M., in Canalist.

among fifteen or twenty men, who had been drinking in a porter house near by. After many hard blows had been dealt, the disturbance was broken up by the police.

dealt, the disturbance was broken up by the police.

About 2 o'clock P. M., a colored man, 21 years of age.
was attacked at the corner of West and Carroll-sts, by a
gang of young men armed with clubs and other weapons.
They commenced striking him over the shoulders and the
head, and finally drew blood, which so exasperated the
negre, that he drew a bowie-knife his pocket, and stabbed his adversaries through the thick part of the arm. At this moment the Police arrived and rescued the negro from the hands of his assailants, and conveyed him on ship-board. He belonged on a steamboat lying on the East

River side of the City.

A boy named John A. Hughes, residing at No. 173 West
Thirty second st., had his leg badly broken yesterday while
riding down the Eighth-av. in one of the railroad sleighs. He was standing on the outside of the sleigh, when it came The Grand-st. Ferry boat Cayuga, while on her pass

yesterday from New York to Williamsburgh, broke her connection nod, thereby disabling her from running during the day. This is the third boat belonging to this Company. A great number of horses, left carelessly standing in the streets without being secured, took fright from the snow

balls which were thrown in nearly every direction, and dashed off at a furious rate, stopping, in many cases, only after the aleighs to which they were attached were dashed Peter Wilson was knocked down in Madison st., bet-Catharine and Market sta, by a runaway home, and considerably cut about the head. William McAdam while walking through Cherry st, fell on the ice, fracturing his left leg and arm.

Thomas O'Donnell, while in Grand, near Suffolk et, last

his left ribs.

POLICE MATTERS.

The New Year was unhered into existence as usual, with a great deal of drunkeness and refinaism. The great seat of disorder, however was on the castern side of the City, which owing to the almost innumerable number of runshops, and the low character of the population of that section, more reveiling and tunuit was naturally expected than in any other section of New York.

In the Eleventh Ward on Sunday night the Police made a descent upon a lager-beer shop, where a party of inshrided Germans were making night hideous with screams, fighting, &c. &c. Five of the party giving their names as Christopher Baker, Francis Hudwick, Harmon Fresa, Philip Heit, and Michael Keep were arrested after a sharp conflict with the Police.

lict with the Police.

conflict with the Police.

Of this disturbance Capt. Squires, in reporting it to the Chief of Police, says: "This gang of Dutchmen, with several others who escaped, were engaged in a most disgraceful and drunken brawl at the beershop No. 89 "Sheriffst, which we have had occasion to clear out several times before. The officers went in and ordered them to be quiet, and requested them to close up the place; they refused, the policemen insisted, and the Germans resisted. Officers Marsh and Fargo seized the keeper of the "crib for the purpose of enforcing order."

The company defended their landlord, which brought these officers in the scene of battle, and the meles now be-

The company defended the'r landlord, which brought other officers to the scene of battle, and the meles now became general. The lights were extinguished, and every man "went in" for himself. The Police were victorious; but who shall describe the scene that presented itself? The floor was literally a pool of lager beer. Several tables containing muga and glasses of that beverage had been upset in the squabble and their contents spilt—irreparably lost. One Dutchman complained of pain in his "kopf" when brought in.

To commence the New Year with the heads

but if the pain should settle in some of their necks before the year closer, it will be worse for them—perhaps for the community On the same night nearly twenty others were ar-rested in that District for drunkenness and disorderly con-duct, all of whom were held te appear before Justice Wood to undergo a hearing.

The police of the Seventeenth Patroi District were kept

The police of the Seventeenth and and evening, they having had occasion to arrest some forty drunken and very disorderly persons who had been celebrating "the old year "out and the new year in."

In one of their prisoners (Patrick Larkin) they caught a landed pistol in tarter. He was crazy drunk, and having a loaded pistol in his possession threatened, and attempted to use it, upon Patrick King, living at No. 173 First-av, whom he had previously assaulted. This fellow was also charged with threat ening to shoot Henry Wilburs, of No. 100 Eleventh st.

and before the police came up Larkin, either by accident or design, fired the pistol which fortunately lamed no one but himself. The charge took effect in his right thigh, which, although not dangerously injuring him. had the very desir-able effect of sobering him considerably. He was conducted to the Station House, where Dr. Judd was soon in attendance and dressed his wounds.

In the Fourth, Seventh, Tenth and Eighteenth Wards

In the Fourth, Seventh, frem and as a natural conse-much bad rum was consumed, and as a natural conse-quence drunkenness and ruffianism prevailed to a great extent, and hundreds, instead of celebrating the New Year by calling on their friends as they expected to do, found themselves shut up in prison with no chance of escape until they should get sober and sensible to what belonged to decency and becoming conduct.

The First Ward was also the scene of much disorder

especially in Washington. West, Greenwich, Morris and other streets. On the west side of the District nearly fifty of those having the greatest bricks in their hats and seem ingly unquiffied to take care of themselves, were provided with temporary quarters in the Station House for the night, and subsequently transferred to the Tombs for disposal by Justice Osborne. According to the returns of Capt Hansegan, of the Twen

tieth Ward Police, of yesterday's doings, there came near being a serious riot in that District. He says: An occur-rence which threatened to be of a very serious nature took place yes erday afternoon at the Hudson River Railroad depot at Thirty first st. About 500 men who had been employed in shoveling snow from the rail track came up to the depot and demanded their money.

"The paymaster not being in the office at the time, they

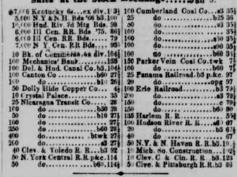
became impatient and threatened to destroy the building and would have carried their threat into execution had not Lieut. Dunn also heard of the affair with sections of men repaired to the spot and took steps to pacify them. It was not, however, till the Railroad Company commenced paying the men that they could be quieted. The Officers remained on duty at the scene of disturbance for five hours, and finally succeeded in dispersing the crowd, but not with-out the greatest trouble. Had there been a fight it would have been a bad one, as the workmen were all armed with shovels and plenty of bad rurn."

Capt Stevenson of the Sixteenth Ward Police, says, on

his return to Chief Matsell this morning: "New Years day "passed over very quietly in this District. I have not been nformed that any accident worth noting occurred during "the day, nor anything beyond the usual amount of mirth "and hilarity. Some who had a little more sail than ballast "either keeled over of were thrown on their beam ends and curred of a character worth noting

LOW WATER IN THE EAST RIVER -On Monday evening he water in the East River was lower than it has been be fore for many years The various ferries to Williamsburgh found it impossible for several hours to get a team of horses either on or off their boats, while the Houston st. boats ould not get within fifteen feet of the bridge on the New

Sales at the Stock Exchange Jan 3.



STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY TUESDAY, Jan. 3.

Asurs-The norket is unchanged; sales of Pots at \$5 50 and Pearls \$5 75. COTTON-The market is steady, but quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL-Our market for Western and State Flour exhibits no change : the demand, as usual this sea-son, moderate, and is mainly for export. Canadian is quiet at \$7.75. The sales of Western Canal

are 600 bbls. at \$7 75@ \$7 81 for common to straight State and \$7 75@ \$7 87 for mixed to fancy Michigan and common and \$7.75 \$67.67 for finited to lancy attention and common to good Ohio. Southern Flour is steady, with a fair demand, at \$7.75 \$67.87 for mixed to good brands Baltimore, Alexandria and Georgetown. Rye Flour is firm; sales of 150 bbls. at \$5.25 to \$5.37 for fine. Corn Meal is buoyant at 3 75 for Jersey.

GRAIN.—Wheat is held rather higher, but the demand i

imited. Sales of 2,000 bushels white Genesce are reported at \$2 05. Rye is better, but the market is unsettled. A lot of 800 bushels is reported sold at \$1 24, an extreme price. Oats are plenty and dull at 49 2 53c. for State and Western, and Jersey 46 2 474c. CORN is better; the market quiet and unsettled, and the

supply limited; sales of 11,000 bush. at 76@78c. for new Southern yellow, and 81@82c. for old Western mixed; round ellow held at 83 2 84c., but the sales of old are trivial. WHIRKT—A fair demand with a light stock; sales of 375 bbls at 27@ 274c for Jersey and 28c. for Prison. PROVISIONS—The market is firm for old Pork at \$13 25@

\$13 31 for Mess, and \$11 124 for do. Prime. New Mess saleable at \$14 50 3 \$14 56, and do. Prime at \$12 3 \$13 12. Prime Mess scarce at \$14 75. Beef is beavy, and is plenty at \$8 50 2 511 for Country

rks daily, for sale by NESMITH & Co., Nos. 66 and 71 Broadway.

Mess, \$5@\$5 75 for Prime, and \$13 50 for repacked Chicago. Lard is steady but quiet at 92@10c. Butter and Cheese are quite active and buoyant. DRINTS .- Steams and Madders, new styles, received

WALTHAM JEANS.—100 cases bleached Waitham Jeans, single and double-twilled, for sale by RESMITH & Co., Nos. 59 and 71 Breadway.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Albany, January 3, 1814

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

To the Sense and Joseph 19:

You are assembled for the purpose of framing as laws as are demanded by the interests of the people the State of New-York. The Constitution invests a with the power, and imposes upon you the duty adopting measures to promote education, to restn vicr, to punish crime, to protect the rights of perm and property, and to advance the welfare of this mand property, and to advance the welfare of this man property, and to advance the welfare of this man property.

commonwealth, composed of more than three mile of citizens.

The Almighty Ruler of the Universe has, during past year, signally favored our people, and bester upon them the blessings of health, and freedom favored our people, and bester upon them the blessings of health, and freedom favored the converse of the hubbs man have received abundant returns; our artizans have constantly and profitably employed; our manufacturers have successfully conducted their varied nutrers have successfully conducted their varied profits of the people of the successful their varied nutrers have successfully conducted their varied nutrers

State, and to maintain the prosperity which now pervaevery department of its social and industrial organition.

The history of New York has been an honorable of from the earliest period. While the citizens of or
states have with pious reverence preserved the memorthe incident of their early settlements, too little attention
been bestowed on the more varied, and in many responses interesting immigration to the shores of the Hudemore interesting immigration to the shores of the HudeDrawn as it was from most of the enlightened nation
Europe, it established here, at an early day, the best p
ciples of civil and religious freedom then known to
world. From the first hour of the settlement of risk Stsil who desired to avail themselves of the benefits of
fertile soil and ample territories, or of the great natadvantages of its position, were cordially welcomed, wo
out reference to the lands of their birth, or the peculities of their creeds. Our State has always presented
gratifying spectacle of a prosperous and harmonious amunity, composed of those, or the descendants of the
who came from hostile lands, where national distinct
or differences of faith were regarded as sufficient groafor continued warfare or religious persecution; but,
have learned under our free and beneficent institutthe advantages of toleration, and the unworthinoss of
ional or sectarian prejudices.

Not only were different portions of New York origin
settled by emigrants from the several countries of Euro
but the representatives of every European people are
scattered broad cast over our whole State. There is
civilized language which is not used at the fireside of sof our citizens, or which is not, on each returning to
but the representatives of overy European people are
scattered broad cast over our whole State. There is
civilized language which is not used at the fireside of so
of our citizens, or which is not used at the fireside of so
of our citizens, or which is not, on each returning to
but the representatives of every European

nation drawn from the most diversined sources, as its valid noise of those of the most varied nationally and lineage.

During the period of our connection with Great Britan the Provincial Assemblies of New York were the first asset to the great principles of popular rights, and of civil liberty in constant and steady resistance to the efforts of the Cabniel Governments to establish and extend the pretended prerogatives of the crown. The rights of the people was clearly asserted, and beidly maintained; and when the period of the revolution arrived, our citizens were pared to defend their liberties, not from the influences passion or excitement, but because they clearly understoal and appreciated the nature and consequences of threatons encroactments.

Throughout the revolutionary struggle, our territoria were the accense of its most important events. New Yod was assailed by all the varied forms of warfare under the control of the British Government, which attacked ov commerce and seaports with its desciplined armia, while its savage allies desolated our frontier settlement with the torch and the tomahawk.

It is remarkable that our public spirit has not yet provided us to follow the example of other State in commemorating by suitable memorials and monuments, the services and sacrifices of our forefathers, or in exciting the patric ism of our citizens, and of a distant posterity, by remining them them that our own territories have been its scenes of events of such deep interest and national is portance.

The first Constitution of this State, adopted before or

scenes of events of such deep interest and national is portance.

The first Constitution of this State, adopted before or national independence had been successfully asserted evinces in every provision, how thoroughly our citizens or that day understood their personal, civil and constitutions rights. To the statesmanship of New York is the natial largely indebted for the essential provisons and wise a striction of power contained in the amendmen's to the Castitution of the United States. When the history of or State shall be faithfully written, and the importance of the coccurrence swhich mark its progress shall have been tested by time, New York will be found to have occupied a maximportant position than has been claimed by its sons, accorded by the citizens of other States.

Though the war of the revolution allowed to our people but little leisure during its progress to improve the jurgualence of the State, primogeniture and entails were entinguished—military tenures were abolished—the right of petition was firmly secured—and the great principles of civil liberty were relieved from the restraints which a monarchial Government had imposed. When peace are mitted the full extension of the republican principle, and ow statesmen and jurists assembled in the majesty of their spresentative character, the improvement of our jurispa dence advanced with a rapidity unequalled by any of the States.

Our judiciary, who have ever been distinguished for the

Gence advanced with a raporty unequated by any of the States.

Our judiciary, who have ever been distinguished for the learning, their probity and their capacity, joined fully aswarmly the legislative councils in adapting our laws to or condition. Imbued with the same spirit, they expounds the statutes and moulded the principles of the commission, so as to give the utmost expansion to justice as liberty.

law, so as to give the utmost expansion to justice an liberty.

The great work of reconstructing the whole body's statutory laws, or condensing, simplifying and reducing them to a system, originated in this State; and its ascessful completion received the applause of the most de tinguished statesmen of other countries. It is justly a garded as a monument of labor and ability, and he rendered an important service to the mass of our people is making our laws more accessible and familiar.

Our State was the first to establish a permanent ascomprehensive system of popular education. It has bear foremost in the works of internal improvement, designate to facilitate commerce and intercommunication and to a vance the wealth and prosperity of our people. The first stembort was launched upon its waters—the first Canof any extent upon this continent was excavated upon soil, and united the vast inland seas of our country with the Atlantic ocean. Long lines of Railroads thread or vallies, overcome rocky barriers, and extended the advertages of commercial intercourse to the most secluded recesses of our land.

The successful achievements of our State heretofore, as the contraction of the successful achievements of our State heretofore, as

vallies, overcome rocky barriers, and extended the advestages of commercial intercourse to the most secluded rees ses of our land.

The successful achievements of our State heretofore, at the prosperity which it now enjoys, are attributable as only to the enterprise and sagacity which have suggests great undertakings, but also to the prudence and economy of its legislation, and the official purity and stern devotes to the public interests on the part of those who were attributed with their management. These improvements have not been the results of speculative excitements, or of perfuse expenditure. On the contrary, when the great primples of prudent economy have been overlooked, or interests of persons or of localities have been more garded than the public welfare, our progress has been astrougly impeded.

This brief review of some prominent events has be presented to animate our citizens and their representative with the patriotic purpose of making the annals of future as honorable as the history of the past.

The Constitution imposes upon you the duty of guardies the interests and promoting the welfare of a State that he attained this high degree of prosperity and greatness. Will afford me great pleasure to cooperate with you have measures which will promote the interests of our State will afford me great pleasure to cooperate with you have be beneficial to its population.

The abstracts accompanying the Annual Report of Superintendent of Common Schools, will show their pent condition, and the amount of money apportioned for their use during the coming year.

The an cent of the Common School Fund on the School School

Avails of State Tax Appropriation from Common School and United States Deposit Fund. Balance in the hands of State Superintendent. .01.101,200 1851

Whole number of children taught in District Schools..... Number attending private schools..... Number of children attending colored

151, 155 M.M.